

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-29 cancelled.

30. (Currently Amended) A method of carrying out an electrochemical reaction ~~to herein~~ which comprises reacting a reagent in the electrochemical reaction wherein said reagent comprises an organic compound salt of general formula



(I)

wherein A means an organic residue, X means a charged group and Y means a counter-ion ~~is used as a reagent in said electrochemical reaction.~~

31. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 30, wherein the group X is a cationic group.

32. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 31, wherein the group X is NR_3^+ and R is one or several organic residues.

33. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 30, wherein the group Y is Br^- , Cl^- , ClO_4^- , BF_4^- , PF_6^- , toluene-sulphonate (Tos^-) or benzenesulphonate ($PhSO_3^-$).

34. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 33, wherein the group Y is a mixture consisting essentially of 90 to 99.5% by weight of at least one ion selected from the group consisting of ClO_4^- , BF_4^- , PF_6^- , Tos^- and $PhSO_3^-$ and 0.5 to 10% by weight of Cl^- .

35. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 30, wherein the organic compound salt corresponds to the formula



wherein

$R_1R_2R_3C$ means a substituted carbon atom, capable of reacting in the electrochemical reaction,

T means an activating group for the electrochemical reaction and

Q means a connecting group linking the activating group T and the charged group X.

36. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 35, wherein the group T is NR_4 , O or S wherein R_4 is a hydrogen atom or an organic residue.

37. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 35, wherein the group Q is a linear or branched alkylene or cyclo-alkene group, optionally substituted with a functional group and optionally linked to the group T by a functional selected from the group consisting of $-(C=O)-$, $-N-(C=O)-$, $-O-(C=O)-$, $-(S=O)-$, $-N-(S=O)-$, $-SO_2-$, $-N-SO_2-$, $-(C=S)-$ and $-N-(C=S)-$.

38. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 35, wherein at least R₃ is hydrogen.

39. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 30, wherein the organic compound salt comprises at least one stereogenic center and is enantiomerically pure.

40. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 35, wherein the organic compound salt corresponds to the formula



wherein the group Q is a linear or branched alkylene group, optionally substituted with a functional group and linked to the group T by a functional selected from the group consisting of $-(C=O)-$, $-N-(C=O)-$, $-O-(C=O)-$ and $-SO_2-$.

41. (Withdrawn) A process for production of an organic compound comprising

(a) a stage preparing a solution containing an organic compound salt of general formula



(I)

wherein A means an organic residue,

X means a charged group and

Y means a counter-ion,

in a solvent;

(b) a stage subjecting the solution to electrolysis in the presence of at least one co-reactant under conditions sufficient to form the product of reaction of the organic compound salt with the co-reactant.

42. (Withdrawn) The process according to claim 41, wherein stage (b) is an electrooxidation.

43. (Withdrawn) The process according to claim 41, wherein stage (b) is carried out at a current density of from 0.1 to 50 A/dm².
44. (Withdrawn) The process according to claim 41, wherein stage (b) is carried out at a temperature of from -50 to 100°C.
45. (Withdrawn) The process according to claim 41, wherein the solvent consists essentially of co-reactant and said co-reactant is water, methanol, ethanol or acetic acid.
46. (Withdrawn) The process according to claim 41, wherein the organic compound salt is of the formula



wherein

R₁R₂R₃C means a substituted carbon atom, capable of reacting in the electrochemical reaction, the group Q is a linear or branched alkylene group, optionally substituted with a functional group and linked to the group T by a functional selected from the group consisting of -(C=O)-, -N-(C=O)-, -O-(C=O)- and -SO₂- and

T means an activating group for the electrochemical reaction; and
the co-reactant is methanol.

47. (Withdrawn) The process according to claim 41, wherein the co-reactant is acetic acid.
48. (Withdrawn) The process according to claim 41, carried out in the substantial absence of conducting salt.
49. (Withdrawn) An organic compound salt corresponding to the formula



wherein

X is a charged group,

Y is a counter-ion,

Z is a group capable of being substituted,

R₁ and R₂ mean organic residues,

T means a group containing a hetero atom selected from the group consisting of N-R₄, O and S, wherein R₄ is a hydrogen atom or an organic residue, and

Q means a connecting group linking the hetero atom and the charged group.

50- 54 (Cancelled)

55. (Withdrawn) The organic compound salt according to Claim 49, wherein the group Y is Br⁻, Cl⁻, ClO₄⁻, BF₄⁻, PF₆⁻, Tos⁻ or PhSO₃⁻.

56. (Withdrawn) The organic compound salt according to Claim 49, wherein the group Z is methoxy.

57. (Withdrawn) The organic compound salt according to Claim 49, containing at least one stereogenic centre.

58. (Withdrawn) A method of carrying out a substitution reaction, wherein an organic compound salt according to claim 49 is used as starting material for the substitution reaction.

59. (New) The method of Claim 30, wherein said organic compound salt is provided as a solution in a solvent.

60. (New) The method of Claim 59, wherein said solvent is inert under conditions of said electrochemical reaction.

61. (New) The method of Claim 60, wherein said method further comprises reacting said reagent comprising said organic compound salt with at least one co-reactant capable of reacting with said organic compound salt.

62. (New) The method of Claim 59, wherein said solvent is itself a co-reactant capable of reacting with said organic compound salt.

63. (New) The method of Claim 30, comprising the electrooxidation of said organic compound salt, wherein said electrooxidation is carried out at a current density of from 0.1 to 50 A/dm².

64. (New) The method according to claim 63, wherein said electrooxidation stage is carried out at a temperature of from -50 to 100°C.